

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOI/PA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET  
FOI/PA# 1559907-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 5  
Page 12 ~ Misc - ILLEGIBLE;  
Page 14 ~ Misc - ILLEGIBLE;  
Page 39 ~ Referral/Direct;  
Page 40 ~ Referral/Direct;  
Page 62 ~ b1; b6; b7C;

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August 21, 1940.

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington  
D. C.

Gentlemen:

Have you looked at the Press on the Speech made by W. C. Bullitt in Independence Hall, Sunday night?

Is there any question in your minds that those released to the American Press were inspired by, written by, or paid for by German money.

This is the most astounding example I have seen of the presence of unscrupulous Fifth Column Activity in the United States at the present time. In fact, it is a matter of widespread observation at the present time that German Anti-American and Anti-English propaganda can get in print, and in the large "Dailies", and very little can be found on the other side.

Senators Wheeler, Clark and Nye, and the other patriotic Fifth Columnists, by what we read in the papers, must be about the only ones who are making speeches at the present time.

If you follow the leads that these inspired articles suggest, immune possibly though they are, you may find yourself led into a nest of sabotage and treason not so immune.

Very truly yours,

b6  
b7C

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/10/81 BY SP4 GSK/mk

3-10-86 SP4 BAW/mk AUG 29 RECD  
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
4 AUG 26 1940  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FIVE

# Federal Bureau of Investigation

GED:BGW

United States Department of Justice

Washington Field Division, 1435 K Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C.

September 24, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/3/81 BY SP1GSK/m

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

RE: WILLIAM C. BULLITT  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. Tolson ✓  
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓  
Mr. Clegg ✓  
Mr. Glavin ✓  
Mr. Ladd ✓  
Mr. Nichols ✓  
Mr. Rosen ✓  
Mr. Tracy ✓  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Kramer  
Mr. McGuire  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease

On August 13, 1942 Colonel [redacted] of [redacted]  
the Army and Navy Journal, 1701 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., who has furnished very reliable information to this office concerning national defense matters [redacted] reported to Special Agent [redacted] the following information while being interviewed in connection with the investigation of [redacted] Washington Field Division File number [redacted]

Colonel [redacted] stated that he had learned that Mr. WILLIAM C. BULLITT, former Ambassador to Poland, went to see General JOHN J. PERSHING in his suite at Walter Reed Hospital prior to Bastille Day, which was celebrated on July 14, 1942. Ambassador BULLITT asked General PERSHING to preside at a Bastille Day celebration in New York City because of his friendship for [redacted] on behalf of the French Embassy. General PERSHING declined. However, according to the information received by Colonel [redacted] Mr. BULLITT, nevertheless, gave out information to the effect that General PERSHING had accepted, whereupon Ambassador HENRY HAYE of the French Embassy immediately went to see General PERSHING and was informed by the latter that the report that he was to preside at the celebration was "a damn lie", and at the same time authorized Ambassador HAYE to so advise [redacted]

Colonel [redacted] said that he subsequently learned from [redacted] who has been subject of an investigation by the Washington Field Division, File number [redacted] that Mr. GEORGES PICOT, Consular of the French Embassy, had told her that Ambassador HAYE had nevertheless sent clippings to [redacted] showing that General PERSHING had accepted the invitation to speak at the Bastille Day celebration in New York City. ~~DEFERRED TO PERSHING~~

Colonel [redacted] said that it appears that Ambassador HAYE sent this message to [redacted] after having been informed by General PERSHING that he would not speak at the meeting.



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Director  
GED:BGW  
September 24, 1942

Colonel [ ] pointed out that Mr. BULLITT had apparently betrayed a trust and had acted in a rather fraudulent manner in reporting General PERSHING'S decision falsely.

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It was learned through a highly confidential source available to the Washington Field Division that on July 9, 1942 officials at the French Embassy appeared somewhat perturbed about some action which they anticipated General PERSHING would take. Later the same day Ambassador HAYE reported to Mr. D'MAULE, French Consulate, New York City, that he had been a little bit worried about what D'MAULE had told him about General PERSHING. HAYE is quoted as stating "I repeat what I have already written to you about General PERSHING. I have seen him and he is not going. In fact he is not even sending a single word there as a message. He is very upset that his name was even used. It was an ignoble fabrication".

D'MAULE observed that as far as the Vichy Government is concerned the harm had already been done and he expressed the hope that no unfortunate incident would occur on July 14, 1942.

Yours very truly,



S. K. McKEE

Special Agent in Charge

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE BY~~

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-59489-1  
EWT:AJ

August 30, 1940



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b7C

Dear 

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated August 21, 1940.

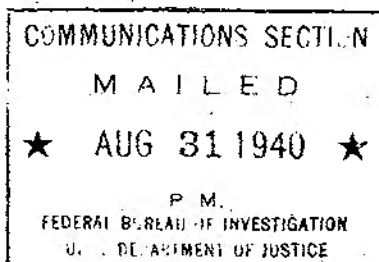
Your courtesy and interest in bringing this information to my attention are indeed appreciated, and you may be assured your letter will receive appropriate consideration.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/10/81 BY SP-1 GSK/mch  
3-10-86 SP4 ELW/GM

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Foxworth \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nathan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



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*Handwritten signature*



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

KRM:alo'd

Date: October 6, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MUMFORD

RE: WILLIAM C. BULLITT

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffee \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Attached hereto is photostatic material concern-  
ing the captioned matter obtained by the Washington Field  
Office from the files of [redacted] of the National  
Republic Magazine. This material was made available gratu-  
itously by [redacted] and was forwarded to the Bureau by  
letter from the Washington Field Office dated August 27,  
1942.

Respectfully



b6  
b7c

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DATE 3/10/81 BY SP-1 GSK/mw

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Enclosures



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7-8-88 27-1964

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffee \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

KRM:alo'd

Date: October 22, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MUMFORD

RE: WILLIAM C. BULLITT

Attached hereto is photostatic material concern-  
ing the captioned matter obtained by the Washington Field  
Office from the files of [redacted] of the National  
Republic Magazine. This material was made available gratu-  
itously by [redacted] and was forwarded to the Bureau by  
letter from the Washington Field Office dated August 27,  
1942.

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b7C

Respectfully,



*File*

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DATE 3/10/81 BY SP-1 GSK/mc

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SP-1 GSK/mc

Enclosures

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Five [unclear]

That this letter had to do with the Russian debt among other things is indicated by the Kallich letter to "my dear Fred Howe". In this Kallich who describes himself as having been secretary to Kuorteva "representative in the United States of the Red Guard Government of Finland", says:

"Before Col. House sailed for France, Mr. Kuorteva had an opportunity to inform him on the Finnish and Russian situation and offered to act as intermediary so that some understanding could be reached with the Russian Soviet. Mr. Kuorteva believes that satisfactory arrangement can be made even with regard to the foreign debt. Col. House seemed impressed with his representations and he has sent Mr. Kuorteva a letter from France promising to avail himself of the offer if an opportunity presents itself.

"Among others Mr. William C. Bullitt of the State Department and Professor Felix Frankfurter (assistant secretary of war and Baker's right hand man in many things, among others the settlement of wage disputes on army uniform contracts, the bulk of which were made by firms agreeing to do business with local sympathizers with the Bolsheviks) have met Kuorteva and are probably in a position to get facts about him."

This letter, Kallich announced, he would show to Kuorteva before it was sent to the official Wena Goldman was in the habit of addressing as "Dear Fred" prior to his retirement as immigration commissioner and before her exportation to Russia.

The Martens' letter to Steffens, outlining the membership in the Russian mission follows this. Dated the same day, it recites the fact that the President is soon to speak on Russia "and we will know a little more about what he intends to do."



"A commission," says Martens, "is being formed to go to Russia and Col. House has asked Fred Howe to help select names for it. He tells me that he has suggested Raymond Robins and yourself. I also suggested to him my friend Harry Alsberg of the Evening Post who was in Turkey with Mikus. He would be a splendid man to work in with you. I hope you can go."

After a discussion of Raymond Robins, who is declared to be solidly for the Soviets, Martens tells how the Russian Soviet Recognition League came to be formed.

"Then," says Martens, "the drive for armed intervention began, the Russians and Jews on the East Side went wild over the prospect that the revolution would be destroyed and individuals and committees came pouring into the offices of the Forard and the Yanki School and to our offices demanding that a concerted effort be made to counteract the counter-revolutionary propaganda. A lot of us got together, Kuorteva, Alexander Brachtenberg, Abe Chan and Vladeck of the Forard, and others and we formed the Russian Soviet Recognition League.

"Kuorteva and I saw everyone possible in Washington; we organized the League and held the Garden meeting which I think had an effect.

"My telegram was sent to you at the beginning of the armed intervention drive. We felt that we needed your help particularly to keep Col. House informed."

At the same time, this letter indicated that Kuorteva was negotiating with the Mexican Ambassador in Washington trying to interest him in the recognition of the Finnish government.

**MR. BALLITT**

[redacted] of the American Labor Banner, issued by  
officials of the American Federation of Labor, Carpenters Building, Washington,  
D. C.

b6  
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[redacted] is one of the shrewdest labor writers in America and well  
known generally. He has returned to New York from Paris where he was in the  
service of the New York Tribune. He says that the story of [redacted]  
printed in the Tribune about Ballitt, Lincoln Steffens and the rest, being to  
Russia as representatives of the American government is absolutely correct.

"That man, Ballitt," said he, "has made the declaration that 'there can  
be no peace in Europe until there is a revolution in England, France and Italy.'  
This fellow and others of his kind have the entree to the President at all times  
when Congress cannot get to him. I won't say that the President declines to see  
him, but there are times when he is stalled from seeing him.

"There is about as rotten a bunch of crooks over there as I have seen  
anywhere."

Wm.C. Ballitt:

of the Wilson administration, was responsible for Ballitt's appointment on the commission to Russia. President Wilson suppressed his <sup>Ballitt's</sup> report and Col. House <sup>later also</sup> found it necessary to disown Ballitt's activities in Europe in February 1933, at which time Wallitt advocated cancellation of war debts, etc. At that time the Senate was about to face an "impeachment resolution" against Wallitt.

In his January 20, 1934 speech before the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, Wallitt claimed that the Soviet Union could not enter the present war except in self defense. <sup>described</sup> (Russia has taken part of Poland, <sup>the present situation</sup> Rumania, all of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia). He also joined the Communist cry <sup>at the time</sup> for U.S.A.-Soviet cooperation in the event of war.

Among Ballitt's closest friends was Lincoln Steffens, a warlord communist.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

3-10-86

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*SECRET*

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May 26, 1919.

In re William Bullitt

Little or no information is obtainable regarding Bullitt.

It is well known of course that he was a member of the Ford Peace Expedition to Europe. It is also remembered that the very persons who went on this expedition, upon returning to the United States, became the leaders of radical and pacifistic activities throughout the war.

Bullitt also accompanied Ambassador Gerard from Berlin to the U. S. during October 1918. Bullitt had been in Berlin as correspondent of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger."

As an official of the State Department, and reported to be secretary to Colonel House, he went to Russia to report on conditions there for the President. Newspapers, commenting upon the expedition characterized Bullitt as a "radical, socialist editor and preacher of a new social order." (See "Times," Mar. 29, 1919.)

It also is noted here that Bullitt was accompanied to Russia (outside of Lincoln Steffens, et al) by Captain Pettit of the U. S. Army, who before the war was in Russia looking after the relief of German prisoners.

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It might be noted here that Bullitt was accompanied to Russia (outside of Lincoln Steffens, et al) by Captain Pettit of the U. S. Army, who before the United States entered the war was in Russia looking after the relief of German prisoners.

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DATE 3/10/81 BY SP-10  
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"JULIUS SPEAK AS A WITNESS"

**Special to the New York Times.**

Bullitt took a long leap in journalism, catapulting from a cub reporter's place to the post of editorial writer. He wrote editorials for a little while, but he wanted speed. He went out on "big stories" and performed to the satisfaction of the editor. His chronicles "Humping the Bumps with Ford" were highly amusing.

After their tour in those countries, where they met many dignitaries, they went over Belgium, studying the German way of making war. General von Bissing put on a splendid dinner for them in Brussels. Other German notables endeavored to make the lion seem a lamb. Von Bethmann Hollweg, Von Jagow, Zimmermann, and Helfferich went out of their way to be pleasant. Bullitt was taken on an airplane flight over the Russian front.

After America entered the war Bullitt sought a place in the army, and was preparing to enter the service when the State Department annexed him, and put him in charge of Central European Information. In that position he prepared not only a weekly interpretative digest of events in Germany and Austria, but also wrote special reports and memoranda.

Bullitt has been a close friend of Mr. Dean Caffery, Chairman, for many years, and he spent much time in this with the Communist in close association with Lewis, Tishchenko and Litvinoff. While he denied, on returning recently from Europe, that he had been in London or anyone in the United States, it is significant that he was in London at the conference in 1944 with the other five persons mentioned above. He met with the Pershke, Lant and Niven, and the other persons mentioned above. He was also in London in 1945, and he was in London during the time of the trial of the German agents. He was also in London during the time of the trial of the German agents. He was also in London during the time of the trial of the German agents.

Reprinted in the New York Times.

Smith took a long leap to journalism, substituting for a sub reporter's place to the post of editorial writer. He wrote editorials for a little while, but he lacked speed. He went out on "big stories" and returned to the satisfaction of the editor. His chronicles "sweeping the dumps with fact" were highly amusing.

After their tour in those countries, where they met many dignitaries, they went over Belgium, attending the German day of making war. General von Blomberg got on a splendid dinner for them in Brussels. That German reception understood to make the line even a inch. Von Doehmann, Hildebrand, Von Jagow, Tautzmann, and Papen were sent out of their way to be pleasant. Wallat was taken on an airplane flight over the Russian front.

After Austria declared the war Willitt sought a place in the army, and was preparing to enter the service when the "State Department" contacted him, and put him in charge of General Furstenberg's information. In that position he prepared not only a weekly intelligence digest of events in Germany and Austria, but also wrote special reports and memoranda.

May 22, 2012

**THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO**

little or no information is available regarding subject.

It is well known of course that he was a member of the first expedition to Europe. It is also remembered that the very person who was in this expedition, upon returning to the United States, became the leader of national and patriotic activities throughout the war.

Reilly also accompanied Ambassador Gurnea from Berlin to Moscow during October 1941. Reilly had been in Berlin at approximately the same time as the "Radio League."

As an official of the State Department, and superior to him in  
to Colonel House, he went to Russia to suggest an expedition there for the  
President. Sangapore, commanding upon the expedition themselves, and  
as a "radical, socialist officer and founder of a new party" (see  
E. F. Wilson, ibid. 22, 247-248.)

It should be noted that the following information is being furnished to you for your information only and is not to be used for any other purpose.

# WILLIAM C. BULLITT

News dispatches from London under date of July 4th have it that William C. Bullitt has injected himself into the London Conference as a spokesman for Secretary of State Hull. Bullitt who was recently appointed Assistant Secretary of State, early this year was under Senatorial fire for alleged meddling in United States government affairs with Europe pertaining to the debt question, at which time the life of the fiery senator Arthur Robinson of Indiana was assumed to such an extent that he demanded the arrest of Bullitt under the Espionage Act. This demand brought a denial from Mr. Roosevelt, Colonel Ross and others that Bullitt represented them in any matters he was then dealing with in Europe. The denials, however, were followed by Bullitt's denial of the allegations and he was named as one of our representatives in the London Conference.

Evidently Mr. Bullitt is a man of considerable ability and energy. He is a "New Man" writer by profession and has been one of the closest advisers of the Secretary of State. He is a man of about everything in the way of ability and also having brought about the physical collapse of President Wilson. Bullitt is accused of having worked hand in hand with Lenin in the early days of the Russian Revolution.

Will the episode be repeated by Bullitt for the first time since the administration since the collapse of 1918?

Copy of clipping from New York Times of September 12, 1918.

## PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12

"Had a Quiet Time and Visited Germany in Parties."

Special to the New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12. William C. Bullitt was formerly a writer for the Public Ledger. He accompanied Henry Ford's Peace Party abroad and wrote extensively on German conditions. From early in 1917 to the time of his resignation he was connected with the State Department.

Bullitt took a long leap in journalism, catapulting from a cub reporter's place to the post of editorial writer. He wrote editorials for a little while, but he wanted more. He went out on "big stories" and referred to the satisfaction of the editor. His chemistry "bumping the bumps with pace" were highly amusing.

In 1916, he was married to Miss Mary Fisher, daughter of Mr. Henry S. Fisher, president of Lehigh University, and the bride and bridegroom returned to the city where they were one could at that time expect a steady stream of news to be sent to Germany and Austria.

After their tour in those countries, where they met many dignitaries, they set out over Belgium, skirting the German way of making war. General von Blomberg put on a splendid dinner for them in Brussels. Their former notables endeavored to make the trip seem a success. Von Bothmann, Halting, von Hagen, Harnisch, and Heifferman went out of their way to be pleasant. Bullitt was taken on an air plane flight over the Russian front.

After America entered the war Bullitt sought a place in the army, and was preparing to enter the service when the State Department named him, and put him in charge of central European information. In that position he prepared not only a weekly interpretative digest of events in Germany and Austria, but also wrote special reports and dispatches.



The Communists have been at work in the Budd Company plant for quite a number of years. It was no particular organization, but merely the Communists boring from within at first. I think it probable that the whole trouble with the Budd plant now is of Communist origin, but I am not certain.

You will note that the day after Litvinoff's talk the Communists attacked the Ukrainians in New York.

Enclosed is an article I have just written about Litvinoff and Russian Recognition, which touches also on Bullitt. The Communist "Daily Worker" of today also has an article in which it takes up Bullitt's pro-Sovietism. Bullitt's father, William C. Bullitt, Sr., was at one time vice-president of the Norfolk & Western R.R. and afterwards a member of the firm of Castner, Carran and Bullitt, who were agents here for Pocahontas Coal. His family were of French Huguenot origin and members of the Episcopal Church. I knew the father very well, and also his grandfather, John C. Bullitt, who was a very able lawyer and who drew up the Philadelphia City Charter. The Bullitt Building was named for the grandfather, John C. Bullitt. The house I live in was built by W. C. Bullitt, Sr., and after his death and his wife's death I bought it from the estate. W. C. Bullitt, Sr., was a friend of Senator Penrose. Bullitt was a reformer and succeeded in getting Penrose to back quite a number of reforms.

He married twice, and his oldest son, the only child of the first marriage, was for a time in my office at his father's request, but had no inclination for work and I had to fire him. He is now dead. There were two sons by the second wife, both of whom are still living. One of them, Orville H. Bullitt, was a member of the banking firm of V. H. Newbold's Son and Company. I do not know what the estate is worth, but I presume about a million dollars and upwards. The second wife was a Miss Horwitz, of Baltimore, a cousin of Dr. Orville Horwitz and George Quintard Horwitz here, both of whom are now dead. Dr. Orville Horwitz has quite a practice in venereal diseases. George Horwitz married a daughter of Daniel F. Newhall, who was managing agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad. Financially he was one of the closest and sanest men I have ever met, but apparently all right outside of that little weakness.

The Bullitts of William C. Bullitt, Sr.'s generation had a very erratic streak in them, with the exception of William C., Sr. himself, whose mind was excellent and saved the situation. His natural inclinations were towards dissipation of all sorts, but his mental grip and his force of character kept him pretty straight as a good citizen, an excellent husband and a able business man. His two sons and his sister, however, were always doing erratic things. I sent a letter of his to an expert in handwriting to see if he was a forger, and when I showed him the reply it gave him quite a shock. I don't think he realized before how entirely dependent he was on mental force to keep him from going com-

pletely to the devil. The character reading was most excellent.

One of the leaders of the Ukrainian parade is in here and tells me that the Communists had been threatening violence to the parade for some time before, so each Ukrainian had a gun or two in his sleeve and the Communists got about the worst beating they have ever had. They were thoroughly prepared for them and did them up brown when they attacked.

Sincerely,

*[Signature]*

J.H: 12.12

November 19, 1943

Honorable William C. Bullitt  
2447 Colorado Road, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bullitt:

My secretary told me by long distance of your kind invitation to attend the dinner which you are giving in honor of Mr. Furrings on Wednesday, November 25th, and although I asked her to explain to your secretary the fact that I have another engagement for that evening, I did want to write you this personal note also. It is with sincere regret that I must decline because I know I would enjoy this occasion immensely.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

John Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/10/81 BY SP-1 GSK/mh  
3-10-86 SP4 elw 61m

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

62-59489-51



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

SWR:ems

August 6, 1943

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Piper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Beahm \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MEMORANDUM FOR [REDACTED]

Reference is made to a summary of information prepared by the Army Service Forces, First Service Command, Boston, Massachusetts, on April 14, 1943, regarding "Communist Attack on William Bullitt." The last paragraph in this summary of information is as follows:

"Bullitt at one time was an ardent Communist sympathizer, but now his leanings are toward Socialism--a Socialism that will replace STALIN by a triumvirate of ABRAMOWICH-LITVINOFF-HILLMAN, which it is rumored, is in the making with some government support."

At the request of [REDACTED] Lieutenant Colonel [REDACTED] of the Evaluation Branch, Counterintelligence Group, MIS, was contacted in an attempt to obtain further information concerning the above-quoted material. Colonel [REDACTED] furnished the writer with a copy of a subsequent summary of information dated August 2, 1943, from the First Service Command, subject "Communist Attack on William Bullitt", which is attached hereto. Colonel [REDACTED] indicated that he does not know whether this will satisfy the desires of the Bureau in this regard but that if any further information is desired, he will be glad to attempt to procure the same.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that this be forwarded to the Internal Security Section for their information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/10/81 BY SP-1 GSK/mc

Attachment 3-10-86



17 AUG 18 1943

ENCLOSURE

INDEXED

15 AUG 10 1943

62-2489-6X

CCM:HEW  
9/18/43

SEP 21 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: WILLIAM C. BULLITT

Reference is made to my previous memoranda concerning the fact that the Communist Party in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is opposing the candidacy of Mr. Bullitt for Mayor of the City of Philadelphia. These memoranda have pointed out that the Party contemplates preparing numerous articles for publication in "The Worker" and "The Daily Worker" which are critical of Mr. Bullitt.

Information has recently been received from a highly confidential and thoroughly reliable source reflecting that Party leaders are somewhat afraid that libel suits might be brought as a result of these articles and have resorted to having the same thoroughly reviewed by attorneys prior to their actual publication.

Information received is to the effect that five articles, all of which will be critical of Mr. Bullitt, will appear from time to time. The first of these articles reportedly has to do with a criticism of a book that Mr. Bullitt allegedly wrote. The second article reportedly will deal with his relations with the Roosevelt Administration and his early history. The third of these articles will reportedly deal with Mr. Bullitt's activities between 1933 and 1939 which include his diplomatic activities in Europe. The fourth article reportedly will deal with his service during the war particularly his diplomatic activities at the time that he was assigned as American Ambassador to France. The fifth of these articles will reportedly concern the significance of his nomination for Mayor of the City of Philadelphia.

Tolson

E. A. Tamm

Clegg

Coffey

Glavin

Ladd

Nichols

Tracy

Harbo

Quinn

Nease

Belmont

Mohr

Tele. Rm.

Mr. Holloman

Miss Gandy

In view of the nature of the above it is felt that the same will be of interest to you.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

SENT FROM D. O.  
TIME 6:25 PM  
DATE 9-21-43  
BY [Signature]

RECORDED

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DATE 3/10/81 BY SP-1 GSK/mb  
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CCM:AKR

9/30/43

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DATE 3/10/81 BY SP-1 GSK/mh

3 10 86 SPY elw 6cm

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Re: William C. Bullitt

Reference is made to my previous memoranda concerning the Communist Party's attack of Mr. Bullitt's candidacy for Mayor of the City of Philadelphia. I previously pointed out that the Party anticipated attacking Bullitt through the "Daily Worker" and "The Worker," both generally recognized organs of the Communist Party on the East Coast.

For your information in this connection there are transmitted herewith photostatic copies of articles which appeared in "The Worker" for August 15 and September 12, 1943, both of which are extremely critical of Mr. Bullitt.

In view of the nature of the information contained therein, it is felt that the same will be of interest to you.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover.

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Acers \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Starke \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Enclosure

OCT 1 2 00 PM '43  
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OCT 1 12 27 PM '43  
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
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62-57489

# Discredited in Washington, Bullitt Tries New Scheme

By Walter Lowenfels  
(Special to The Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—The story of William C. Bullitt's candidacy for Mayor could have been told in quite a different way, and probably was in the foreign offices of the world.

For example, the headlines could have been:

"Bullitt Quits Washington," "America's No. 1 Municipal Man 'Long-Shelved by Frank-

lin Roosevelt,' Leaves Minor Navy Job, Seeks Phila. Mayoralty."

The story is as follows:

William C. Bullitt is out of the administration. The notorious appeaser's anti-Soviet, anti-United Nations policy has been so discredited that he was previously demoted from the rank of ambassador to "public relations advisor" to the Secretary of the Navy, a sort of glorified office-boy job. Now he has, finally, been dropped from the administration altogether.

That Bullitt's days in Washington were numbered had already been indicated when, as Drew Pearson disclosed in his June 16 column, Secretary of War Stimson wrote, "This man does not serve the interests of his country," across a memorandum circulated by Bullitt in governmental circles.

## OPPOSED FDR

The end of Bullitt's ill-starred career in the government was viewed by Washington observers as a decided victory for the President's policies of all-out war against Hitler, the unconditional surrender of the Axis powers and the wiping out of fascism. Bullitt has opposed the President's United Nations policy of defeating Hitler first. He was accused of being behind the notorious speech of Senator Chandler, during Churchill's previous visit, advocating a "Pacific first" policy.

Discarded in the capital, Bullitt will now make a last, desperate bid for political power by entering the race for mayor in Philadelphia.

The point is that the national and international significance of Bullitt's decline in the administration and final fall from any position at all, is news of the first im-

portance. It was somewhat overshadowed by the tricky way in which he announced his candidacy for mayor.

However, not only the foreign offices, but the people will certainly consider the fact that he is out of the government now much more significant than that he will run for mayor in the fall.

## WAR VICTORIES

The end of Bullitt's Washington career coincides with our victories in Sicily, the fall of Mussolini, the great victories of the Red Army offensive against the Nazis and the unification of the French Committee for National Liberation.

These developments made Bullitt out of place in Washington. He represented past mistakes on our part, and defeats, not present advances and victories. His intrigues and plots with fascists and pro-fascists are being replaced by the growing role of the people in determining the course of the war and its outcome.

The land invasion of western Europe, which Bullitt opposed, is on the order of the day. It is, in fact, no secret that Bullitt's continued presence in Washington at this time was becoming more objectionable in many leading circles. He seemed like a skeleton of the dead past, when in some quarters, anti-Sovietism and appeasement of Hitler was fashionable. Washington does not like ghosts, particularly of past mistakes.

Bullitt's departure from Washington does not mean, of course, that the war against the appeasers and negotiated peace groups is won.

That struggle will continue until the final and complete victory over fascism throughout the world.

It does mean, however, that an important battle has been won and an advance in national unity behind the President publicly registered with Bullitt's departure from Washington.

## PHILADELPHIA BATTLE

The battle against Bullitt, and the reaction and defeatism he represents now shifts to Philadelphia. Bullitt is down but not yet completely out. It will take the Nov. 3 election to decide whether he is relegated to the ash heap of history for good.

Bullitt is up against two opponents, Mayor Samuel, the Republican candidate, and the candidate of the Independent Voters League, Jules C. Abercaugh, whose slogan is "Philadelphians Do Not Want William C. Bullitt for Mayor."

Abercaugh, an AFL worker, an ardent supporter of the President's war leadership, has the backing of a number of white and Negro trade unionists and progressives. He is the exact opposite of Bullitt, representing the aspirations and aims for which the people are fighting, while Bullitt represents what they are fighting against.

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DATE 4/3/81 BY SP-1 GSK/mt  
3-10-86

This is a clipping from  
page 4 Sec. 1 of

THE WORKER

Date August 15, 1943  
Clipped at the seat of  
Government

cc memo to A.G.  
9/20/43 CPM

62-59489-7

ENCLOSURE

# William C. Bullitt-- Vichy's Friend

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

It was at the LaGuardia airport, on a hot day of July 20, 1940, that William C. Bullitt got off the "Dixie Clipper." He was our ambassador to France, and it was a month since Hitler's armies had marched into Paris. In a twenty-minute interview that day, Bullitt strongly denied that the France of Marshal Henri Petain was fascist. On the contrary, he said, Petain "is universally respected in France as he is throughout the world. He is doing his best to bring order out of desperate chaos. . . . Has a tremendous reputation," Bullitt continued, "and he is thoroughly honest and straightforward."

All this is more than three years ago. Three years, also since the story came out in an article by Joseph Alsop and Robert Kintner that Bullitt had actually sailed Paris for two weeks earlier in June. It was Bullitt who handed over the French declaration to the Germans, making Paris an open city. The American ambassador, said Alsop and Kintner, was worried about the dangers of a "Communist uprising" in Paris, which would continue the defense of the Republic. So Bullitt stayed on, and parleyed with the Germans. And only when Paris was safe in their hands, did he leave to report home. Like the typical American tourist, he managed to take one or two souvenirs with him; he boasted of having gotten hold of the original copies of the treaties of Versailles and Westphalia.

I go back into this minor mud-track on history only as a convenient and symbolic starting point to review American policy toward France. For the clue to the begrudging American recognition of the French Committee of National Liberation, in fact the clue to the evasion of the second front and the pro-Vichyism in the State Department, lies in the attitude of William C. Bullitt and the circles he influences.

## Recognition Thin Broth

As every one knows, the recognition of the French committee in Algiers is pretty thin broth. Our government has not really recognized a government for France. We have only said that we will deal with the French Committee on administrative matters, only for the areas of the empire which it now controls, and everything beyond that will be subject to review by the State Department as time goes on.

By contrast with the Soviet recognition of the French Committee as representative of the "state interests" of France, it is clear that the United States still does not recognize the French people, or their representatives as our full-fledged allies in this war.

This is the heart of the matter. The United States does not view France as an independent, and equal force in the United Nations. It certainly does not view the French Committee as spokesmen for a major European and world power.

In the mind of the State Department, the French Empire has become an arena for the penetration of American big business. France on the continent is viewed as no more than a point d'appui, a point of support for the larger and more ambitious plans of American policy on the continent.

The support for the Vichy regime was not simply a matter of gaining time until the United States could occupy North Africa. Nor was it a matter of gaining time until the anti-Vichy forces were strong enough to speak for France, since our begrudging recognition of the French committee indicates that the Bullitt policy is not really looking for allies among the French people.

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3-10-81

This is a clipping from page 6 Sec. 2 of

THE WORKER

Date 9/12/43  
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114  
memo to G.P.  
7/13/43  
62-79477

Portrait of a man who feared "Communism" and helped knife the great nation of France. Of his friend Petain he said "He is doing his best to bring order out of desperate chaos."

The Vichy policy when viewed in perspective was basically a matter of helping to bolster the social relations which Petain was trying to hold together. Bullitt was just as afraid of the popular forces inside of France as was Petain, and his sympathy for the marshal, expressed in July, 1940, was an authentic and genuine concern that has motivated Bullitt and his circle throughout these three years.

Proof is that even though the Vichy regime did a number of things from the spring of 1941 onwards which definitely hampered the United States in the defense of its own interests, we never broke with Petain on that account, nor did we actively seek to encourage the popular and national-patriotic forces opposed to Petain. Our statesmen were angry; they issued warnings; they threatened to withdraw recognition from the Petain government; but at no time did they permit this anger to conflict with their own concern for the social relations on which Petain rested.

It was characteristic of the State Department's mentality that when the Fighting Free French took the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon off New



WILLIAM C. BULLITT

Foundland on Christmas Day, 1941, the State Department was angry, and in a moment of revelation, charged that this action had been taken "without the prior consent and knowledge in any sense of the U. S. government."

This conception that the Free French, whom we did not recognize, were somehow bound to do things with our "prior consent

and knowledge" is typical of the State Department's mentality than Cordell Hull's celebrated slip of the tongue, when he used the phrase the "so-called Free French." It is typical of a mentality that sees France as an instrument for larger American policy. It is not the attitude of an one ally toward another.

This same approach is borne out by our relations with General Henri Giraud. It is now an established fact that American representatives, and had been negotiating with Giraud's friends, as early as February, 1941, while the general was yet in a German detention camp. His was admitted in the French newspaper here, *Pour La Victoire* on Feb. 13. These negotiations, says Michel Pobers, the author of the article, and known to have had Vichy connections himself, were continued with Giraud for many months prior to the North Africa landings. Demaree Bess in the *Saturday Evening Post* has recently confirmed the same story.

Pobers boasts that American officials worked out "with Giraud and his collaborators" a "veritable entente powerfully projected into the future." The essence of this "entente" was of course that



Giraud be the "American" man in French affairs. The emphasis was so heavily on the exclusively American orientation of men like "Giraud and his collaborators" that the British were deeply alarmed; it will be remembered that some of the bitterest criticism of developments in Algiers last winter came from London. And the British correspondent, Frank Pitcairn, in a recent series of articles gave us a glimpse of some of the economic stakes in this "collaboration." He spoke of 99 year leases on the Moroccan phosphate works, special privileges to American companies on the shipping and docking facilities, as well as long term rights in the post-war developments of transport and airways.

Of course, history worked out in such a way that both State Department experiments with the late Admiral Darlan and with "General Giraud's collaborators" last winter had to be abandoned. Thanks to the pressure of the underground resistance movement supporting General De Gaulle, and thanks to the resurgence of an independent French nationalism in French aides, the Committee of National Liberation came into being. And despite its treatment in this country and in London, the Committee shows every sign of becoming ever more representative of France, the great force and great power. Thus, a France has emerged which is truly a member of the United Nations, an ally of the other unconquered peoples of Europe, and now an acknowledged ally of the Soviet Union.

The fact that our own political policy still attempts to treat France in the conception of the Clark-Darlan agreement, or the Murphy - Giraud agreement, has not undermined, and if anything, has inspired the growth of a powerful French national feeling which desires to work with us as allies, but not in subordination.

The State Department may have expressed its attitude by that famous incident in which Marcel Peyrouton was flown in an American plane to Algiers; but France, the real France, has passed the state of subordination to any power, even such as the United States, as was implied by the Peyrouton affair. The French feel themselves regaining through the ordeal of day to day war against Hitler, the position which France occupied before the war: the position of a key people and a key nation in Europe, as in the world.

### **Challenge to United States**

So the challenge to the United States remains. Are we going to break with our present policy of treating France like a Central American republic, and thus meet fighting France on the grounds of equality? Or shall we continue, as is expressed in the utterly unsatisfactory "recognition" of the French Committee of National Liberation two weeks ago to pursue, even despite obstacles, this atmosphere of superiority, as though France were easily pushed around in Europe, as though we visualize in post-war Europe a France which is only an arena for the larger and more ambitious aims of the State Department? If we're to meet the challenge in a democratic and modest spirit, true to our national interest, then the historic alliance between us and the French nation will be strengthened; Frenchmen will not worry for their sovereignty in relations with the United States. Any other course is likely to intensify the worst features of French nationalism, and lead to all sorts of nasty trouble as the war is being won, and in the post-war world.

CCM:AKR  
10/29/43

NOV 11 1943

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DATE 3/10/81 BY SP-1 GSK/mh  
SP4 elw/cm

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL - 86

Re: William C. Bullitt

Reference is made to my recent memoranda concerning the activity of the Communist Party in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in its effort to defeat Mr. Bullitt in connection with his candidacy for Mayor of the City of Philadelphia.

For your information in this regard there is attached hereto a photostatic copy of an article appearing in the "Daily Worker" for October 23, 1943, which reflects the text of the speech delivered by Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, in Philadelphia Town Hall on the night of October 22, 1943. It will be noted that this article carries the headline "Browder Exposes Bullitt's Munich Role in Philadelphia Speech."

In view of the contents of this article it is felt that the same will be of interest to you.

Enclosure

2 NOV 12 1943

RECORDED  
Respectfully,  
62-594189-8

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

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ENCLOSURE

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62-54489-8

# Browder Exposes Bullitt's Munich Role in Phila. Speech

## Urges Voters Reject Bullitt for Mayor

[Following is the text of the speech delivered in Philadelphia's Town Hall last night by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party. Browder's address was entitled "Tale of Two Cities—Paris and Philadelphia."]

By Earl Browder

The city politics of Philadelphia have been inextricably mixed up with world politics. The problems of your sewage system and water supply have been raised above the problems of the United Nations and its leading Anglo-Soviet-American coalition in the life-and-death global war. This has been brought about by the sudden, unheralded, and unnatural conversion of a character from the spheres of world diplomacy into a candidate for mayor of Philadelphia. I speak, of course, of Mr. William Christian Bullitt.



Candidate Bullitt's chief newspaper support, the Philadelphia Record, began on Wednesday, Oct. 20, the publication of an elaborate series of articles against the Communists. The Record seems to believe that Philadelphia is choosing between Mr. Bullitt and the Communist Party to head its municipal government. Mr. Bullitt and the Record are proposing to save Philadelphia from Communism. But the Communist Party has deliberately refrained from putting forward a candidate of its own in this election. There is not and cannot be an issue of Communism.

The Record is indulging, therefore, in matters completely irrelevant to the present election. Even if it could prove the most damning of records against the Communists, this would in no wise raise the stature of its own candidate for mayor by a single inch. Therefore I will pay no attention to the irrelevant fulminations of the Record against the Communists at this time. They have nothing whatever to do with the issue of whether Philadelphia wishes to present America and the world with William C. Bullitt as its chosen mayor.

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3-10-86 SP/LSK/SLK

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DAILY WORKER

Date Oct 23, 1943  
Clipped at the Seat of  
Government

'FIVE'

62-59489-8

ENCLOSURE

memo Sally Kern  
10/29/43  
ccm

lessness with which Mr. Bullitt is continuing a damaging activity in the field of our country's diplomatic relations.

Mr. Bullitt's thesis of handling our Allies with "carrot and club" is not a new and temporary aberration on his part, which can be dismissed as unimportant. It is a logical continuation of his role in the Ambassadorship to the Soviet Union from 1933 to 1938, and to France from 1938 until his surrender of Paris to the Nazis, an act which symbolized his whole diplomatic policy.

I refer you to the record, and refrain from embellishing the picture with any additional facts from my own knowledge. The public record is enough, though but fragmentary.

Our Department of State has just published a great volume of 874 pages, entitled "Peace and War," with the sub-title "United States Foreign Policy, 1931-1941." During most of the period thus reviewed Mr. Bullitt was our country's Ambassador, first to the Soviet Union, and then to France. He was very active in European diplomatic life. In the entire 874 pages of the State Department report there is nothing from Bullitt or about him sufficient to get his name listed in the index or the table of contents. If we should judge by this official record, Mr. Bullitt's diplomatic career is a complete blank.

Unfortunately this does not correspond to the facts. And, fortunately, we do have some access to the facts. I turn to the most authoritative semi-official record available, the book "Ambassador Dodd's Diary." This is a record of facts that came to the knowledge of our Ambassador to Germany, William E. Dodd, the famous historian, from 1933, the year of the rise of Hitler, to 1938, the year of the Munich betrayal. Ambassador Dodd had official contact with Mr. Bullitt at critical historical moments, and has left us an illuminating if fragmentary record of those contacts. If you will bear with me, I will read some rather extensive quotations, reserving my brief remarks on each point until I have given you the broad picture. I quote from "Ambassador Dodd's Diary":

February 12. Wednesday (1938). This morning Ambassador Bullitt, on his way to Russia, came to see me. . . . Bullitt sounds like an emotional friend of the President but not one whose judgment can be relied on. He is ambitious for promotion to high position but does not seem to appraise situations too well. For example, this morning he condemned sharply the cooperation between England, France and the Balkan states in the hope of bringing Russia into a moderate policy and keeping the peace of Europe. He said Germany would capture Austria and Czechoslovakia in two weeks' time and quickly bring all Europe under her control.

I questioned: Do you think this would be good for the United States and England? He cared "not a damn" for England and reported that both Lord Lothian and Lloyd George are against the English, French Russian cooperation with the Balkan entente. He added that Lothian preferred to let Germany go on her conquering way towards European domination rather than to impose limitation upon Germany by his country. While I said little, I did add that the Lothian policy would mean the decline of England to a position like that of Holland. To me it would be a calamity for a people which has so long led in culture and democratic attitudes to lose its position and power.

Then Bullitt said that before he sailed last December for Washington he knew that England had declined a great loan to Russia. Learning that France was about to loan her old Russian ally of 1914 one billion francs, it is reported that Bullitt went to a strategic person in the French Government and convinced him that Russia would never repay the loan. Thus he had defeated the Russian negotiations. I was not sure myself whether the Russians would pay, but it seemed unusual for an American Ambassador to Russia to defeat Russo-French negotiations. (Pages 308-309)

December 13. Sunday (1938) . . . Coming through Berlin in the spring or summer of 1935, he (Bullitt) reported to me that he was sure Japan would attack eastern Russia within six months and he expected that Japan would take all the Far Eastern end of Russia. At luncheon with the French, he repeated his hostile attitude and argued at length with the French for the defeat of the Franco-Soviet peace pact then being negotiated, which the British Ambassador reported to me was the best possible guarantee of European peace. This attitude of Mr. Bullitt seemed to me to be out of his range because France and England might think the President was speaking through him. I felt compelled to report the account as given me by the French Ambassador. Later, or about the same time, when the new Italian Ambassador came here directly from Moscow, we were told that Bullitt had become attracted to Fascism before leaving Moscow. . . .

Last September, Mr. Bullitt was appointed Ambassador to Paris. He has made a good beginning there. But the story goes that he is on the reactionary side. The Washington newspaper story says he is in full sympathy with Nazi ideas. This is hard to believe. However, yesterday Monsieur Marcel Knecht, editor and owner of Le Matin in Paris, came to see me, reporting that Bullitt, working for an alliance between France and Germany, had requested him to see me and ask me to advise the President to lend a hand in this. Knecht convinced me that he is an able but very conservative man, perhaps a Fascist in France. A little while after Knecht left, a telegram from Bullitt urged me to see and talk with Knecht. Does this mean that the United States is intermeddling, or that Bullitt is moving, as in 1935, without official instructions? (Pages 371-372.)

January 27. Wednesday. (1937) . . . Recently reports have come to me that American

(Continued from Page 1)

I must, however, ask your indulgence for one personal word before proceeding to discuss the main issues before us. The Record on Oct. 20, described me as "a convicted perjurer." That is a public charge of moral turpitude against me. I hereby publicly demand of the Record that it retract this charge, that it explain to its readers that the Government of the United States has never charged me with any offense involving moral turpitude, and that the accusation on its part was the result of a misunderstanding. If this retraction is published within one week, I shall drop the matter. Otherwise I shall be forced to seek legal advice as to possible redress.

Now to the issue which Philadelphia, in its mayoralty election, raises for the entire nation. Why is it that the election of Mr. Bullitt as city mayor would be a profoundly disturbing factor in our country's international relations?

Mr. Bullitt resigned an important post in the Federal Government but recently. It was this resignation that made him available for the municipal candidacy. Why did he resign? Undoubtedly it was because his continued presence in the Federal Government was an embarrassment to our nation in the conduct of international relations. Mr. Bullitt had made his political personality extremely repugnant to our strongest allies in this war.

Philadelphians were, perhaps, by and large, unaware of this fact, since Mr. Bullitt is a comparative stranger to the city. Mr. Bullitt is much better known to the people of Paris, in which city he gained his experience in municipal government, holding the local authority in his hands for the purpose of turning that city over to the invading Nazis. The people of Paris would be keenly conscious of the significance of Mr. Bullitt's appearance as the chief authority of any city. It is time that Philadelphians should be aware of Mr. Bullitt's political implications as well.

The immediate incident which made Mr. Bullitt's resignation from the Federal Government desirable was the speech he made in Philadelphia a few months ago on the subject of United States relations with the Soviet Union. Therein he advocated that United States policy toward the Soviet Union should be modeled upon the relations between a donkey-driver and his beast of burden, that we should dangle a carrot before its nose and beat it from behind with a club. That speech was widely published in the press, and would doubtless be transmitted to Moscow for the information of Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov. It was also reported in the press, and not denied, that Mr. Bullitt circulated in Cabinet circles in Washington a memorandum elaborating his "carrot and club" thesis, with a proposal to stop all material assistance to the Soviet Union pending the negotiation of an entirely new political agreement.

Clearly, such expressions of policy toward our Soviet

Ally on the part of an official of the United States Government could have but one result, to seriously prejudice our relationships and embarrass our own officials in the conduct of the war. This was especially true, since Secretary of State Hull was to undertake his present trip to Moscow for the historic conference now taking place. Mr. Bullitt's resignation from the Federal Government was unquestionably necessary in the interest of the success of Mr. Hull's mission.

Mr. Bullitt was not satisfied, however, to retire from the scene in the interest of success for Mr. Hull's efforts. He immediately became a convert to the cause of improving Philadelphia's sewage and water supply systems. He became candidate for mayor of the third largest American city. If he is elected, the news will be cabled to Mr. Hull in Moscow, sitting in conference with Mr. Eden and Mr. Molotov, dropping upon their conference table the symbol of the carrot and club with the compliments of the voters of the great city of Philadelphia.

I sometimes wonder if Americans have lost the invaluable capacity to see ourselves as others see us.

It might throw some light on this question if, using our imaginations rather freely, we should transpose the roles in this drama, and then reflect upon how Americans would think and feel about it. Imagine the unimaginable, that a prominent Soviet diplomat, say Mr. Litvinov, made a public speech advising Mr. Molotov to handle the United States as he would a donkey, with carrot and club; then imagine that, since Mr. Molotov was coming to Washington, Mr. Litvinov found it advisable to resign from his official positions, to avoid the embarrassment of Mr. Molotov in his negotiations; and then suppose in the midst of the Washington conversations a cable should suddenly announce that Mr. Litvinov had suddenly been elected as mayor of Stalingrad! Imagine what Americans would feel, and think, and say, about such an event!

I hasten to offer my apologies to Mr. Litvinov for this imaginative misuse of his name in a wildly impossible supposition. But I know of no other way to transmit to my fellow Americans some inkling of the criminal care-

(Continued on Page 4)

banks are contemplating large new credits to Italy and Germany whose war machines are already large enough to threaten the peace of the world. I have even heard, but it seems unbelievable to me, that Mr. Bullitt is lending encouragement to these schemes. (Page 381)

Now, for one final quotation, for which we turn back to 1935: November 25. Monday. Ambassador Bullitt from Moscow came in this morning. . . . One thing he told me which surprised me was that when he left Moscow last autumn President Roosevelt asked him to visit China and report on Japanese plans and activity in the Far East. He says now that China will make a terrible and determined resistance if Japan presses for domination of North China. One general alone there has 100,000 troops who will put the Japanese army out of ex-

istence. I do not accept this. Bullitt said Russia has no business trying to hold the peninsula which projects into the Japanese sea at Vladivostok. That is all going to be taken soon by Japan. I said: You agree that if the Germans have their way Russia with 160,000,000 people shall be denied access to the Pacific, and be excluded from the Baltic? He said: "Oh, that makes no difference." . . . I was amazed at this kind of talk from a responsible diplomat. . . . (Page 278.)

Well, there is the picture of Diplomat Bullitt, registered at the time these events were taking place that resulted in the World War through which we are living, by Ambassador William E. Dodd in Berlin.

Mr. Bullitt wants the voters of Philadelphia to send a message to the three-power conference in Moscow, that this great city has chosen as its chief magistrate the man who in 1935 wanted to give Vladivostok to the Japanese, the man who persuaded the French Government to drop its proposed loan to the Soviet Union, the man who argued heatedly with French diplomats that they should not complete their alliance with the Soviet Union, the man who urged the breaking-off of the Anglo-Soviet-French collaboration with the Balkans, the man who urged an alliance with Germany upon the French, the man who was known throughout diplomatic circles in Europe as friendly to the Nazi schemes of conquest.

Now, I have no doubt that the sewage and water systems of Philadelphia require improvement. But, as a patriotic American citizen who wishes above all at this moment that Secretary of State Hull shall bring back from the Moscow Conference a report of progress in consolidating the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition, and plans for the quickest and most successful conclusion of this terrible war, I think it would be a misfortune for our country if Philadelphia should stamp its approval upon the public record of Mr. Bullitt.

Perhaps it might be possible for Philadelphia to find some one else who could put the city's sewage and water systems into proper condition. It is not necessary nor possible to turn to the reactionary Republican Party of Pew, Grundy, Hoover, and McCormick for that purpose. The recommendations of the Independent Voters' League give a sound and practical guidance.

July 3, 1946

62-59489-9

RECORDED

EX-18

Charles Scribner's Sons  
387 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York

Dear [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/10/81 BY SP-6 KSL/mjs

3 10 86 SP4 clm/km

Your letter of June 20, 1946, has been received. I want you to know that I am looking forward to receiving the autographed copy of William C. Bullitt's book, "The Great Glass Beast," and appreciate very much your thoughtfulness in sending it to me.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: At the time this letter was dictated the book mentioned had not been received.

BHM:bja

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED

★ JUL 6 1946

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUL 9 3 10 46

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
RECEIVED  
JUL 5 10 46 AM '46

Properly received  
JUL 11 1946

MAG

15-11-11-11-11



# CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS



PUBLISHERS

597 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

June 20, 1946

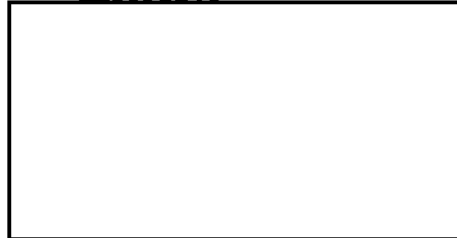
- Tolson ✓
- E. A. Tamm ✓
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

Dear Mr. Hoover:

With the compliments of the author and ourselves we are sending you today an advance, autographed copy of William C.

Bullitt's "The Great Globe Itself". The publication date of this book is July 15th.

Sincerely,



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U.S. Department of Justice Building  
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/10/81 BY SP-16SK/MS  
3/10/86 SP-16SK/MS

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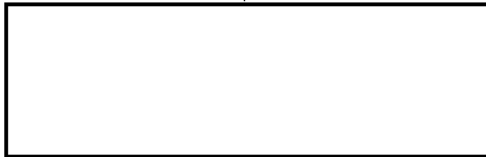
EX-18

62-59489-9  
325, 1142

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~BY SPECIAL MESSENGER~~

Date: December 10, 1947

To:



From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, FBI

Subject: ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION ADDRESSED TO  
WILLIAM C. BULLITT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/3/81 BY SP1-GSK/mc  
9A-86 SP1/clw/km

There are enclosed herewith copies of an anonymous communication dated November 24, 1947, addressed to former Ambassador William C. Bullitt, which letter was recently made available to this Bureau by Mr. Bullitt.

Since the contents of this anonymous communication appear to be of interest to your office, the enclosed copies are being made available to you for your information. Mr. Bullitt's letter has been acknowledged and he has been advised of this reference.

Enclosure

JS:wma

103-77-  
RECORDED  
EX-38  
62-59489-10  
FBI  
55 DEC 15 1947

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED 1  
★ DEC 12 1947 P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DECLASSIFIED BY SP1-GSK/mc  
9A-86 SP1/clw/km

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

February 5, 1953

DATE 3/10/81 BY SP/CEK/ML  
3 10 86 SP/CEK/ML

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. FOLSON

2:42

MR. LADD

MR. NICHOLS 100-2-1

*William C. Bullitt*

*Jm* General Walter Bedell Smith returned my call today and I told him I wanted to bring him up to date on Carmel Offie. I stated that yesterday we had a meeting of the IIC and General Robert Cutler came over to attend it and after the meeting I briefed him on the background of Offie, basing it upon a report I had just received yesterday from Inspector [redacted] of the Vice Squad of the District of Columbia, which report mentioned quite a number of people in the State Department who were connected or associated with Offie. I stated I told General Cutler that Inspector [redacted] had also been called before an unnamed Senate Committee a few days previously and had been questioned about Offie and had furnished the Committee with the information. I stated General Cutler was very much surprised, because some of the individuals mentioned in this report were known to him personally and he intended to speak to the President about it and inquired whether I had reported it to the President and I told him I had not. I stated I took occasion also to brief General Cutler on Ohly who had been substituting for Governor Stassen in Mutual Security at Cabinet meetings. I stated General Cutler was also very much surprised about this as he claimed to have known Ohly for quite some time. I stated there was no indication that there was anything morally wrong with Ohly, but there was an indication that he had been associating with some of the extreme left-wingers. I told General Smith that General Cutler had just called me to advise that he had spoken to the President about Offie and the President had asked him to talk with me further about it, and I wanted General Smith to be briefed about this in case he got any queries. General Smith stated he had spoken to General Eisenhower in New York about the matter and he was glad Cutler had sent for me. I told General Smith that I read the following information to General Cutler, which we had received from Inspector [redacted] of the Vice Squad:

62-52489-1  
NOT RECORDED

According to the Inspector, Offie is endeavoring to place himself in a Government position believed to pay about \$25,000 a year. The Inspector was interrogated by three members of a Senate Committee during the week of January 25, 1953, at which time he was asked general questions about him. He did not disclose the identity of the Committee. The Inspector has since learned that Offie is endeavoring to get General Lucius Clay to use his influence with the President to get him this job.

I stated General Cutler seemed greatly shocked as it also mentioned in the same report that Douglas MacArthur, II, [redacted]

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

ORIGINAL FILED IN

and General Cutler stated he knew many of these people and found it difficult to believe they would knowingly be associating with a person like Offie. I stated I told General Cutler there was no question about Offie, that we had his police record, and his contention that it was a frame-up and that he was merely carrying out orders is ridiculous as the man he was carrying out orders for was William C. Bullitt, who, according to the Vice Squad report, is one of the members of the "Club." I stated that Bullitt is also alleged by the Inspector to have given Offie \$10,000 as a gift and I stated those kind of things just don't happen. General Smith said it was a rather interesting story as to how Offie got the \$10,000 and he related it to me as follows:

General Smith stated that back in the early days when the intrigue was going on with Ambassadors Grew, Bullitt, "and another very close gentleman whose former wife is a Newmont Mining Company lady" (General Lucius Clay is on the Board of Directors), something came up within the Department itself about the unauthorized use of pouch privileges and between these two Ambassadors or their wives, Carmel Offie took all the blame for it. As a result, he was either given or allowed to buy at a very favorable option price some stock in the Newmont holdings in North Africa, which gave a fabulous payoff, which money Offie shrewdly invested in Georgetown real estate so that now he is semi-independent.

I stated the Vice Squad report I received referred to the \$10,000 from Bullitt and also the \$10,000 from [redacted] first wife. General Smith stated this \$10,000 wasn't in connection with "Club" membership, but for Offie's taking the blame on the other matter. General Smith stated he had been trying to impress Cutler with the fact that many of these appointees should be carefully looked at as to security and this was why he (Smith) was so extremely pleased that Cutler had contacted me. I stated I thought General Cutler had had a pretty good initiation at the IIC meeting yesterday as there were a lot of matters brought up by Military and Naval Intelligence, which I thought had been eye-openers. I stated I had again strenuously objected to the super-secret operation in the Old Post Office Building, and added that while it was under the Pentagon authorities, that, nevertheless, we were conducting investigation which revealed that one of the individuals had now given the technique to eight outside persons, which somewhat stunned General Cutler. I stated I told General Cutler he would have to realize that in Washington you can't always have these matters documented like a law brief, as much of the information starts first in rumor or gossip but it can't be disregarded.

General Smith stated he talked to the President in New York and gave him a sketch of what we were discussing and General Smith stated the information he had was "absolutely clear, that there was no question about it," and the President told General Smith that if that was all his intelligence was worth, then it was not worth very much. General Smith stated he told the President he knew that what he reported was correct and he was most happy that I was giving the President a little confirmation of what General Smith had previously told the President. General Smith stated that gradually the President was beginning to believe some other things.

General Smith stated he had received some rumors yesterday from Europe on a man who is in the intelligence setup in the State Department, which he thought had already been transmitted to the Bureau for investigation. He stated the rumor seemed impressive enough for the Marine General to bring it to Smith's attention.

I stated I told General Cutler that my concern in speaking to him about Offie was that the matter had been presented to a Senate Committee, and the information possibly will be appearing in newspaper columns rather quickly. I stated I told General Cutler if there was any plan about to give Offie a job anywhere, I thought the President was going to have a terrific backfire on it and I thought it was my duty to alert him. General Smith stated that Offie, in his opinion, was one of the most dangerous men around. I stated I thought so, although I had never met the man, but from reports I had read, he apparently had an ingenious mind and was always doing favors for people and ingratiating himself. General Smith stated that everyone of the conversations which Offie had with 'our friend,' where he was told about diplomatic appointments pending, he called up at least six people in the State Department, and it was spread all over Washington within a matter of weeks and two or three weeks before any of them were final. I stated we had received the information when he gave it to [redacted] and [redacted] was more or less boasting about how he was going to be able to have an entree into the White House. I stated General Clay may not have any conception of what Offie's background is, but he should stop, look, and listen, and I was amazed that he had been taken in by Offie, but Offie was undoubtedly an apple polisher and it was clear he got a lot of inside information when the Republican headquarters were at the Commodore which Offie and [redacted] had no business having. General Smith stated that General Clay had had a very good intelligence service and he should be aware of this type of thing. I told General Smith I would brief him on my conversation with General Cutler.

Very truly yours,

J E H

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

4:18 PM  
2-9-53  
jeh

JEH:mpd

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

**BULLITT CONTINUES WORK OF HITLERITES.**

Moscow, in Russian to the Soviet Far East, Oct. 13, 1947, 7:30 a.m. EST--L

(LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Article by Zvavich, "William Bullitt")

(Text)

"The cover of the magazine depicts a lady's heel of the type known as 'French.' It is a huge heel rising like a cliff above the sea. It forms part of a patent shoe of extraordinarily small size which looks like a tiny ... beside the huge heel. At the foot of the heel a sturdy man in khaki is gazing at something in the distance. The man in khaki is a correspondent of the magazine LIFE and his name is William Bullitt.

"He is a retired intelligence agent and diplomat, a reporter and a salesman, a jack-of-all-trade. He has been writing for LIFE more than once and always on the same subject--the Bolshevik threat to Europe. What's he to Europe to him? That's what this article is about.

Pro-German Journalist

"The PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER, unlike other U.S. publications, was not prone to sensations. It contained Stock Exchange intelligence and extensive reports of Congress debates. This newspaper had no success; it became necessary for it to change its course in order to get readers. When war broke out in Europe in 1914, its editor summoned to his office the young reporter Bullitt, who had known German life from childhood.

"William Bullitt had absorbed the German language and German sympathies with his mother's milk--she was a German. The editor asked Bullitt: 'Do you know German well? What is better still is that you know how you tell a lie in English. Armed with a U.S. passport and with dollars in his pocket, you may expect an excellent reception. Send us from Germany long reports and make them spicy. They should be like underdone beefsteak, with plenty of blood and extras.'

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DATE 3/10/91 BY SP-1 GSK/mf

3-10-86

SP4 elw amw

2 APR 15 1948

337

Foreign Radio Broadcast # 163 - Oct. 14, 1947

RECORDED

162 - 59489 - 11  
F B A  
21 APR 9 1948  
elw

### Mission to Moscow

In November 1918 Bullitt became a member of the American delegation in Versailles. He was instructed to submit daily military and civil intelligence reports for the members of the delegation. Wilson put him to the figure. Bullitt was always pleased with himself. In order to discuss the Russian question Wilson decided to send a young man to Moscow whose task would be to find out how the land lay and to discover how strong Soviet power was. Clemens decided that an experienced French intelligence officer be attached to the mission and this is how the mission of Bullitt and his French associate originated.

His intelligence work and journalistic Bullitt transferred to Paris. He acted in delicate diplomatic roles, of course, and did not venture to compete with Clavin. He sent American files to Paris. With this he discussed the distribution of French files. From Germany he brought with him ideas for various American files, designing 'Russian file,' 'civilians' taken by kidnapping and resources around which were grouped photographs taken with such 'Russian' names as Friedrich Dorn and Dr. Lange.

As far as the last players and Bullitt himself are concerned to become an expert on Russia on the basis of a 4 months' stay in Moscow in 1918, at the same time, when it was necessary to him, he turned the work of a friend of Russia and was to do some people wear a flower in their button hole or show a cigarette from their breast pocket.

### Wife to Wilson

Bullitt attempted to make a connection into politics and the Republican, having criticized him against Wilson, no longer wished to have anything to do with him. There remained nothing but to return to the Senate. This is just what Bullitt did, following his father's example in leaving quite a lot due to Teddy Hall.

Later on Bullitt administered a kick to Wilson; after all, there was hardly anyone who did not blame Wilson for everything. The thing, however, stuck in people's minds—Bullitt's kick as an 'expert' to Russian affairs. When he was appointed as ambassador to Moscow, Bullitt acted as an intelligence agent and a warrior. In this capacity he sought contact with Russian Trotskyist groups of humanity who acted against the Soviet state and from whom he obtained information about the 'background' of the Soviet country and the imminent downfall of Soviet rule. He also endeavored to prevent the establishing of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and other countries, namely the concluding of the actual relations agreed between Russia and the U.S. in 1933.

"William was at the time a working lawyer. He tried to study criminal law at Yale but did not get very far, law school proving a greater attraction than the case of Derington. Contrary to the advice of his father, who wanted to provide him with a position, he started as a journalist. The PUBLIC OPINION editor offered him his first chance, a Colonel, on the way to American colleges. He had no political views in those days and politics did not worry the readers of this newspaper. Germans settled in Philadelphia--speculators and bankers sympathizing with Germany. When William was leaving for Germany his mother's parting injunction was that the German Fatherland should be his second home.

#### Exactness No Fault

"The Berlin Volkszeitung, a great newspaper at the Foreign Ministry in the Wilhelmstrasse, the east beyond the eastern front, wanted Polish villages, revealing Vienna and Christy Copenhagen passed before Bullitt's eyes. He did not stay long anywhere, and exactness was never a fault of his.

"His very careful study resulted from his dispatches that order vulgar, expressed in Germany, that no one but Germany can be victorious because she alone had prepared properly for war and that insurance had a lot to learn from German business, acting with the precision of automatons.

"One was wondering thing of all, however, was the result of Bullitt's dispatches.

"The PUBLIC OPINION was at first satisfied with their Germanophile tone, but other newspapers got hold of these dispatches and gave them an interpretation of their own. They wrote that the German war machine was dangerous for the United States and that it was in the interests that this machine should be crushed. Bullitt proved to be a flake; the editor recalled him from Europe and told him to use a name and did not understand a thing in politics.

#### Entry into Highway

"Bullitt's father had to get his son out of this case. He had plenty of money and helped his son to buy his way into the Democratic Party. Soon afterward Bullitt's son received a junior appointment in the State Department. This Department looks the Departments of these affairs, Foreign Affairs, and Intelligence.

"Speaking as a witness before a Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs and hearing out of those who had earlier been his patrons, such as Wilson, Lansing, Secretary of State, and Mr. House, Bullitt bragged that he had done only intelligence work in the State Department. The unlucky journalist and budding intelligence agent Bullitt apparently began to consider himself as a State off case.



#### Dodd's Report

"From Moscow he went to Paris in 1936. The U.S. Ambassador in Berlin, Dodd, a man who studied closely the Hitlerite clique and appreciated the great menace which it represented tells in his memoirs how Bullitt in 1936, in Berlin, echoed Rosenberg and Goering. Dodd wrote in his diary: 'Bullitt spoke at length of war against the Soviets, of a crusade which Germany, the bearer of western culture, is called upon to head against the Bolshevik savages.'

"Dodd also describes Bullitt's activities in Paris, of which he learned from the editor of the boulevard pro-fascist MATIN, who told Dodd that Bullitt was persistently busying himself with a Franco-German rapprochement for a joint offensive against Russia.

#### Proponent of Pan-Europe

"In 1944 Bullitt set about in earnest as a correspondent of LIFE, to which magazine he sent dispatches from Rome, describing how the modern variety of fascists and holy fathers from the Vatican, who preferred to remain anonymous, were terrified of the victory of Bolshevism in Europe. Bullitt, who only a short while ago expatiated on the '... of the USSR' started depicting this country as a terrifying monster.

"Together with the Austrian adventurer, Coudenhove-Kalergi, he took part in organizing the Pan-European movement and proposed to the readers of LIFE to join a federation in defense of European culture.

#### Hope for Third World War

"In 1944 Bullitt expressed the hope that not later than in 15 years time a fresh third world war would break out in which the United States and Britain would fight with the support of all Europe against the USSR.

"This leit motiv runs through Bullitt's activities wherever he may be. In Baden, where he was U.S. Governor in 1945-46, he called for the Hitlerites to join the western victors against the Russian allies; in 1947 he toured the Far East--Japan, China, Korea, and Indochina--uttering anti-Soviet appeals well seasoned with sensationalism. He everywhere fanned the flames of a world war, roused suspicions, scattered promises, spoke of 'the day to come.' When in Paris he declared that the Bolsheviks would capture France by telephone; in far-off Saigon he shouted: 'The Bolsheviks are already here!'

"His old pals Rosenberg and Goering are no longer with him--the men with whom 10 years ago he discussed the anti-Soviet crusade. Yet they would be well pleased with him. Bullitt carries on their work. He started his career in the U.S. press by advocating an alliance with Wilhelm's Germany. This was over 30 years ago. William Bullitt now ends with appeals in the U.S. press to continue the work of Hitlerite Germany. His old slogan was: 'For dollar and Kaiser'; it is now: 'Dollars for Swastikas.' Such is William Bullitt, the warmonger."

DATE: 09-11-2007

CLASSIFIED BY 68324 AUC BAW/STP/VHW

DECLASSIFY ON: 3.3(1)

09-11-2032

## Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: March 11, 1958

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH

SUBJECT: JOSEPH ALSOP

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

(BUFILE 100-354477)

Classified by

Declassify on: OADR

Class. &amp; Ext. By

Reason: FCIM II, 1-2.4.2

Date of Review

SEE NUMBER
INDEXED
FILED
ACCOMPLISHED

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
Nease	_____
Tele. Rm.	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

OTHERWISE

Reference is made to my memorandum dated March 4, 1958, advising that the subject had returned to the U. S. A question arose as to whether or not we should interview Alsop and it was recommended and approved that we not take any steps to interview the subject.

SJP:JH (9) pk

1 - Mr. Nease

1 - Mr. Belmont

2 - Mr. Branigan

1 - Liaison Section

1 - [redacted]

FOR INSTRUCTIONS AS

TO DISSEMINATION

SEE FILE 100-354477

60806

16 MAR 18 1958

INITIALS

62-59484

NOT RECORDED

133 MAR 18 1958

Classified by

Declassify on

ESP. SEC.

58 MAR 31 1958

100-354477

ORIG

Memo Roach to Belmont

RE: JOSEPH ALSON

ACTION:

If you approve, [ ] will be advised by the Liaison Agent that we do not plan to interview Alson. However, if Alson has any desire to talk to us, he is welcome to come to the Bureau and we will listen to his story. [ ] advised per foregoing 3/14/55

It is believed that this is a sound position for us to take bearing in mind that a move to the contrary would permit Alson to make a statement at some future date that he wished to talk to us and we expressed disinterest.

~~SECRET~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 12, 1953

FROM : SAC, Cleveland

SUBJECT: WILLIAM BULLITT  
Former Ambassador to Russia  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

[redacted] called this office on November 10, 1953 and stated that she had just finished reading the current issue of the "United States News and World Report" and was very much concerned over the great advance of Communism in the world. She stated that she felt someone should interview Mr. WILLIAM BULLITT, formerly Ambassador to Russia, since from her readings she had noted that Ambassador BULLITT tried to have something put in the treaty following World War I concerning Russia but was turned down by the late President Wilson. [redacted] feels that someone should talk to former Ambassador BULLITT and ascertain just what it was he suggested be put in the treaty back in 1918, since apparently this was something that has never been made public.

[redacted] was thanked for furnishing her information to this office.

NHM:DG

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/10/81 BY SP-1 GSK/AM

3-10-86

SP4 elw/6m

RECORDED - 22  
INDEXED - 22

EX-103

62-59489-12

NOV 16 1953

NOV 19 1953

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